ENGLAND.

The Conservative Party Gain Sustained at the Elections.

Edinburgh Endorses the East India Policy of the Cabinet.

AN EXCITING AND SPIRITED STRUGGLE.

A Workingman's Candidate Returned.

STATE OF FEELING IN IRELAND

Disraeli's Opinion of the Irish Question and of Mr. Lowe's Popularity.

Military Precaution for the Suppression of Riot.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1874.

Up to this morning 108 liberals and 141 conservatives have been returned to the new Parliament. The balance of parties in 208 other places remain: unchanged.

The conservatives have gained thirty seats previously held by the liberals, and the liberals have ousted nine conservatives.

The conservative journals are jubilant over the

THE LOSSES AND GAINS, OR THE "INS AND OUTS." Returns of a still later moment from the following places show that the liberals have gained one | peace. seat each in Bath, Durham, Poole and Worcester and two in Boston.

The conservatives have made gains of one seat each in Bury St. Edmunds, Colchester, Grantham, Horsham, Plymouth, Portsmouth and Windsor, and two each in Cambridge, Exeter and Wigan. FACTS ACCOMPLISHED.

Returns from sixteen constituencies where elections were held yesterday show that fifteen conservatives and ten liberals have been elected or returned unopposed. The conservatives have gained the seat for Great Grimsby and two seats for Devonport, where Mr. J. Puleston, a partner in the banking house of McCulloch & Co., was elected.

Sir Henry John Selwin Ibbetson, conservative member for West Essex; the Right Hon. William Nathaniel Massey, liberal, for Tiverton; Mr. Henry Charles Lopes, conservative, for Launceston, and Mr. George Otto Trevelyan, liberal, for Hawick, have been re-elected by their constituencies.

Additional returns show that the conservatives have gained one seat each at Buckingham, Canterbury, Christchurch, Marylebone, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Salisbury and St. Ives, and that the liberals have gained one each at Abingdon, Hartlepool, Monmouth and Stockport.

Liberal members of the old Parliament have been re-elected from Darlington, Huddersfield, Hull, Leicester and Perth by large majorities.

Mr. Mundella and Mr. Roebuck are elected from Sheffield, Mr. Roebuck heading the polling by 1,300

Mr. Forsyth, conservative, at Mary ebone had a majority of 1.500 over the liberal candidate. Sir Joseph Cowen, radical, was returned from

Newcastle-on-Tyne by 2,000 majority over his conservative opponent.

DISRABLI ON THE IRISH LEGISLATION.

Mr. Disraeli addressed a meeting at Newport-Paguell vesterday. In the course of his remarks he said :- "Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy had utterly state and more stringently governed than ever

WHAT THE AUTHOR OF "LOTHAIR" THINKS OF MR.

Mr. Disraell also said that "but for the University of London Mr. Lowe would be without a seat in Parliament. His unpopularity was such that his appearance on any hustings would endanger his

Throughout the whole of Mr. Disraeli's speech a mob pelted with stones the windows of the hall in which the meeting was held. They attempted to break up the meeting, when a free fight ensued. THE EAST INDIA POLICY ENDORSED.

Mr. Grant Duff, Under Secretary of State for India, has been chosen to represent Edinburgh.

AT THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE ALABAMA. Mr. John Laird, a liberal conservative, has been re-elected from Birkenhead by a majority of 2,000. THE CAUSE OF THE WORKINGMEN.

The borough of Stafford re-elects Mr. Thomas Salt, Jr., conservative, and returns Mr. Macdenald, the workingmen's candidate.

RADICALISM AND REFORM. Right Honorable James Stansfeld, radical, has

been returned from Halifax, and Mr. William Henry Gladstone, liberal conservative, son of the Both were members of the late Parliament.

TRY AGAIN.

The polling at Hackney has been declared void because of informalities in its conduct by the officials.

KNOCK DOWN ARGUMENTS: THE BALLOT OR THE BULLET.

At Staleybridge, Lancashire, serious riots eccurred during the progress of the election and many persons were injured.

At Dudley, Worcestershire, a conflict occurred between an imported meb of Irishmen and the miners. A number of houses were ransacked and much property destroyed. The Riot act was read, all the shops were closed, and it was feared that the whole population would rise against the intruders.

A company of soldiers was sent from Birmingham to ald the authorities in the restoration of order. THE FEELING IN IRELAND.

The liberal candidate has been returned for Newry, Ireland, a liberal gain.

Home rule candidates have been elected in the Irish constituencies of Mallow and Youghal, County Cork.

Builton to the Bank on Balance. LONDON, Feb. 4, 1874. The amount of builtion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £16,000.

Alarming Accident. LONDON, Feb. 4, 1874. thrown from her horse while riding out to-day,

and dangerously injured.
[Professor Pawcett married April 23, 1867, aughter of N. Garrett, Esq.-ED. HERALD.

SPAIN.

Chief of Staff to Don Carlos

TELEGRAMS TO TH NEW YORK HERALD.

BAYONNE, Peb. 4, 1874. General Dorregaray succeeds General Ello as Chief of Staff to Don Carlos. General Elio is disabled by rheumatism.

Political Exiles in Sanguinary Conflict LONDON, Feb. 5, 1874. A riot occurred yesterday among the 1,200 convict intransigentes interned at Oran, Algeria. Several of them were wounded. Two Spanish frigates are expected to-morrow to

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

take them back to Spain.

Alarming Reports Relative to the International Situation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HETALL

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1874. The Daily News has a special despatch from Berlin, which says alarming reports are current in that city concerning the relations between Germany and France.

ASHANTEE.

A Church Missionary on a Peace Mission from the Savages-British Soldiers Within One Day's March of the Capital-Fantee Carriers Deserting the Camp.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1874. Late advices from the Gold Coast report that the Ashantees have released a German missionary, whom they held in captivity, and sent him to Sir Garnet Wolseley, with proposals for a treaty of

COMING TO COOMASSIE. Twelve hundred British troops have advanced to within a day's march of Coomassie, the Ashantee capital. As yet there has been no opposition to their advance. The troops were healthy.

The Fantee carriers have deserted the British

WEATHER REPORT.

army.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 5-1 A. M. Probabilities.

For Thursday, in the extreme Northwest and Southwest, areas of falling barometer, with cloudy weather and rain, or snow will probably develope. FOR NEW ENGLAND AND THE MIDDLE STATES, RIS-ING BAROMETER, STATIONARY OR HIGHER TEMPERA-TURE, NORTHWESTERLY WINDS AND VERY GENER-ALLY CLEAR WEATHER.

For the lake region, rising barometer, cloudy weather and light snow. For the upper lake region and the Northwest. falling barometer, somewhat higher temperature, southerly winds and hazy or cloudy weather.

For the Western Gulf States, falling parometer, easterly winds, cloudy weather and possibly rain. For the South Atlantic States, rising or stationary barometer, northerly winds and clear weather.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last

comparison with the corresponding day of mastycar, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1873. 1874.

3 A. M. 35 31 3:30 P. M. 48 32
6 A. M. 36 29 6 P. M. 45 29
9 A. M. 40 29 9 P. M. 45 26
12 M. 43 30 12 P. M. 39 23
Average remograture yes terday.

THE IRON TRADE.

Meeting of the Iron and Steel Association of America.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1874. The American Iron and Steel Association met report, submitted by Secretary James M. Swank. stated that the members of the Iron and Steel Incountry Ireland is now in a more disturbed stitute of Great Britain will postpone their visit to this country until 1876, when the collection of American iron ores, fuel &c., in the Centennial Exposition will afford them a better opportunity of comparison with English ores, &c. The act of 1872 reducing duties ten per cent was substantially a free trade victory, although not intended as such by many who voted for it. Its effect has been to reduce the revenue of the government about \$15,000,000, while it has probably not reduced the cost to consumers of any imported goods, certainly of iron and steel, as the high prices of the last two years abundantly attest. The money loss to the government by this reduction on duties was gained by somebody, and it the consumers did not get it foreign manufacturers must have added it to their other prodits. The plain duty of Congress is to repeal the law and thus place the Congress is to repeal the law and thus place the duties where they were prior to its passage. This action would serve the double purpose of increasing the revenues and protecting American workingmen against the grave danger of a continued reduction of wages. The effect of the panic on the iron trade has been very disastrons. In the iron trade January was a very dull month in every branch of the iron business, and February opens with no brighter promise. At the end of aimost five months of panic the general iron trade of the country is very little nearer to a condition of health and prosperity than at the beginning.

EDWARD K. WINSHIP'S RETURN TO NEW YORK.

Edward K. Winship, an alleged defaulting bankrupt, who left New York about the 17th of last November, owing about \$400,000, has returned to this city, upon the consideration that his creditors will allow him to settle up his affairs and liquidate his liabilities as far as he is able. When he disappeared suspicions were entertained that he had een foully dealt with, and it was not known until after the lapse of several days that he was a defaulter, and had written to his wife that, as he was hopelessly embarrassed, he intended to leave the country.

One of his creditors, named W. W. Burdick, of No. 437 Broadway, seized his carriages and horses, which had been surreptitiously removed from his residence in Staten Island to the keeping of a livery stable keeper in Jersey City.

While in Europe, it is reported that he made an extensive tour over Great Britain, and finally settled down in London, where negotiations were opened with him by his creditors here, on the sis of a compromise. his office was situated at No. 24 Broad street. Win-

ship was well known down town as an advancer of money to Custom House and Post Office officials, who had, it is stated, to pay from four to ten per cent a month for the accommodation. Defaulters to him were almost invariably brought before Jefferson Market District Court.

WHAT WAS ASCERTAINED AT THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

what was ascertained at the st. Charles Hotel.

Last night a reporter went up to the St. Charles Hotel. on Broadway, and, in conversation, gained the following information:—

"Mr. E. K. Winsnip was seen by me and several of my friends to-day. He is not in hiding, and walks in Broadway daily, and, I believe, is about recommending business. If you wish you can go to-morrow and see him yourself at the office of his lawyers, Hodges & Meeker, in the new Bennett Building. He has seen hearly all, if not all, his creditors, and none of them will lay a hand on dim, for they say that he has come back to do the honest thing by them."

A MARYLAND MURDERER'S CONFESSION. CALTIMORE, Md., Peb. 4, 1874.

William H. McCotter, sentenced to be hanged at Cameridge, Md., on Friday next for the murder of Mrs. Pawcett, wife of Professor Fawcett, was that it was done in self-defence.

WASHINGTON.

Probability of a New Election in Louisiana.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Proposal to Make Alaska a Penal Colony.

Washington, Feb. 4, 1874. Senator Carpenter Determined to Push His Louisiana Bill-Statesmen More Than Ever Muddled Over the Question. Senator Carpenter states that, owing to his having been indisposed for a few days past, he has not een able to finish his bill, which he gave notice on Friday last he would introduce, providing for a new election in Louisiana. He will, however, complete it to-night and introduce it to-morrow, though strong efforts have been made by leading Senators to prevail on him to desist from so doing. But he seems to feel it his duty to offer the bill in the interests of the good standing and future welfare of the republican party, which he regards as dangerously assailed by the existing state of affairs in Louisiana, and if not corrected by the strong hand and spirit of the law he cannot tell where they might lead, possibly to open insurrection, i not civil war. It was believed that his bill had been sent to sleep the sleep of death; but his determination to go through with the programme he has foreshadowed s illustrative of the will and fearlessness of the man, and much disappointment will be felt by Senator Morton and his friends at this persistency, in view of the expressed wishes and advice of so many of his brother Senators. The array of the forces in this embittered and engressing contest may be individualized as presenting Warmoth, Sheridan, McEnery, McMillan, Marr and Janin on one side, while opposed are General Grant, Collector Casey, the New York bondholders of Louisiana securities, Senator Carpenter. Pinchback and Colonel Carter. Pinchback at first was on the side of the Grant forces, but has been won over to the Warmoth coalition, while Senators Morton and West have stood out consistently from the first as the unswerving advocates and champions of the administration, even when the President wavered. Politics never made stranger bedfellows than in this perplexing case, and, stranger still, they have changed beds and fallen in strange places. What the next denouement will be, political science cannot foretell, but it is simply in their own hands to shift at will according as expediency or impulse may dictate.

Increasing Sentiment in Favor of Letting Louisiana Manage Her Own Affairs Through a New Election.

The leeling in the Senate in favor of a new election in Louisiana is growing stronger and more pronounced. The exhaustive discussion by Senator Carpenter of the Louisiana case has had a very appreciable effect upon ainds of many Senators heretofore undecided in their views on this vexed question. The personal and side issues are disappearing and dropping out of the question. In view of the grave aspects presented for consideration, involving questions that not only seriously affect the peace and prosperity of a great State, but the integrity of our republican institutions, the Senatorial mind seems to have reached the conclusion that the duties of the hour, the premises considered, rise far above any partisan obligation or interest. It is understood from reliable sources that more than one Senator, lately opposed to an election, now favors remitting the question of State government for solution to the people of Louisiana. The powerful speech of Senator Morton in favor of the Kellogg government temporarily held in abeyance the latent purpose in favor of a new election; but a reaction has evidently begun in Congress in opposition to Mr. Morton's views, the probabilities now are that a and new election will be ordered, even without the active influence of the Executive. There is some ground to suppose the Indiana Senator would not be sorry if he were relieved of the responsibility and opproprium arising from his bold championship of the Louisiana monstrosity; at least he is supposed to be unwilling to assume any additional prominence the matter. The anomalous position taken by Senator Frelinghuysen is beto have contemplated a somewhat similar result, to be accomplished by leaving the Louis and case in the hands of the Executive, thus to-day. Mr. Samuel G. Reeves presided. A special forcing him to relieve Congress from any accountamains to be seen whether the "Hero of Appointtox" is willing to hold this position.

McEnery with Ground for Challenge Against Senator Morton. Governor John McEnery, of Louisiana, it is stated, has through friends complained to Senator Morton relative to the severity of his language in debate, alleging that he was an assassin and murderer, and demanding a public denial and retraction of the same; otherwise McEnery, in view of Senator Morton's physical disability, will feel compelled, through a card to the public, to defend imself, and he intimates that in such an event h will not spare feelings nor avoid damaging personalities against the Senator from Indiana.

Defeut of the Amendment to the Bank ruptcy Bill in the Senate-The Pro-

posed Measure Ably Advocated. In the Senate Mr. Sherman called up the bill, reported from the Finance Committee yesterday, to qualize the national bank note circulation, with which Senator Morton stated he was not satisfied. in that, so far as a bill to secure equalization, it was a delusion. He discussed the necessities of the country now as to circulation, and said that, inasmuch as they required \$40,000,000 in 1870, more than \$60,000,000 would now be required, and hence the bill was not satisfactory, as what it contemplated to provide would fall short of that. Senator Sherman responded that the bill had been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Comptroller of the Currency and was approved by most of the Representatives of the States were to be affected by it, so far as he had been able to consultation with them. Pending the discussion, the morning hour having expired, the bill went over. Senator Edmunds then moved the resumption of unfinished business, which was the pending question on the amendment to the Bankruptcy bill offered by Senator Oglesby, to the effect that the fature of the payment of commercial obligations within forty days after falling due should not constitute evidence of bankruptcy. Quite a lively debate ensued on this clause, Senators Logan, Thurman, Conkling, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen and Oglesby participating. The lawyers of the handled the question with the greatest comprehensiveness, and their pleadings were fully commensurate with the great importance and wide reaching application of the bill, which has all the evidences of complete preparation. Logan attacked the principles of the Bankrupt law, and said that in them was not found the theory of honesty and justice as between man and man, and pleaded in favor of small traders, who, he said, should not be brought into a bankrupt court. Thurman ably vindicated our system of bankrupt law, asserting that the bill, as prepared by the committee, was the most liberal ever proposed to any commercial people in the world, and the only criticism it was subject to was that it was too lenient. Logan having twitted him with working as an oldtashioned democrat conjointly with a radical reclause he defended the democratic party and said that, under the act of 1841, for which it was responsible, there occurred but one case of involuntary bankruptcy, and he retorted on Logan having, as an old-fashioned democrat, worked with a new-fashioned federalist in other legislation. The good effects of the bill were additionally explained by Senator Edmunds, and Senator Thurman, usually calm and collected, yet sincere,

worked up into an impassioned repudiation of the

statements of Morrill, of Maine, because of comparison which he made of our times, commercially, with those of Henry VIII., which he characterized as barbarous, so far as the punishment for debt was concerned. At the close of the debate Senator Ogicsby made a strong appeal for his amendment, and calling the yeas and nays on the vote it was lost, and the Senate adjourned.

Buncombe in the House Over the Arms Appropriation Bill-A Lively Personal Skirmish.

The Army Appropriation bill came up again in the House to-day. Though a great amount of mere buncombe discussion was indulged in, very fair progress was made upon it. So far in the interest of economy, not a single proposition in opposition to the committee's report has been engrafted upon it. In the debate yesterday the most exciting feature was the per sonal tilt between Wheeler (who has charge of the bill) and Hawley, of Connecticut. The exciting event of to-day was the extremely bitter exchange of compliments between Hoar and Holman. Hol man offered an amendment to the bill restricting the government from paying for the passage o United States troops over any railroad that had received grants of lands from the United States government. This amendment was simply a reiteration of an act passed in the Thirty-second Congress, and which had become a dead letter; but it seems to have roused the ire of Hoar, and hence the fight. The resolution, after some slight amendment, was passed.

The White Elephant Alaska Troubling the Congressional Conscience-Project for Founding in the Arctic Peninsula

a Penal Colony. The present Congress will, in all probability, do something with the white elephant Alaska, purchased by Secretary Seward in an after-dinner impulse and sanctioned by Congress simply from a desire not to offend our good friend the Emperor of Russia. Dissatisfaction is being expressed in many quarters at the manuest absurdity of the present state of affairs in that Territory. It is alleged that if the country is worth holding it ought in some manner to have a civil government extending over it. As it stands now, a private company of fur traders are the absolute monarchs over natives and whatever other residents there may be. There is no other law but the will or the whims of the agents of this fur company, and of course where there is no restraint on those in charge there must be at times great outrages committed. As things are at present it appears as if \$7,000,000 had been paid from the public treasury to give a principality to a few fur traders, out of which they could make for tunes. It will be proposed either to organize it as a Territory, and o give to it the full number of federal officers, or to attach it to Washington Territory as a county thereof, making it a separate judicial district, adding another federal judge to Washington Territory for that purpose, or else erecting it, as proposed in the California Legislature, into a penal colony for convicts sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. This last plan seems to meet with some favor. Unless the reports of the discovery of gold should prove true the Territory will never attract immigration. It is thought therefore that the only way to put it to any practical use is to make it a place for the confinement of criminals, especially those of the Pacific Coast, who could be conveyed there at out small expense.

General Cushing and the Spanish

Mission.
Caleb Cusbing, Minister to Spain, will leave here on Monday or Tuesday next for Newburyport, Mass. The friends of Mr. Cushing at Newburyport have addressed a letter extending to him the honor of a public dinner. Mr. Cushing will not determine upon the day until after his arrival at Newburyport, where he expects to spend a week with his old friends. Then, after visiting Boston and Providence, he will return to New York, where he will embark for Europe. He has not yet deter-mined upon the time of his departure, as he anti-cipates no difficulty in securing suitable accom-modations for a passage across the Atlantic at this

Further Abuses of the "Increased Responsibility" Fund, as Discovered by the Committee on Appropriations.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning heard the Chief of the Warrant and Appointment bureaus in reference to the distribution of money appropriated by Congress for the granting of extra compensation to clerks holding positions of unusual responsibility. The committee, as stated in these despatches some weeks ago, discovered that this fund, instead of being applied to the purposes contemplated in the bill, was divided up among a few favorite clerks at the head of illegal bureaus in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury and instituted for their accommodation. All these bureaus are encroachments upon the duties of branches of the Treasury Department regularly established by law. The sum of money thus appropriated was originally urged from Congress by the then Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Routwell who led the committees to believe that it was actually designed for the better compensation of actually designed for the better compensation of clerks of especial skill and peculiar merit and experience. Last year the abuse of this lind was called to the attention of Congress and it was stricken out, but was subsequently restored on the urgent solicitation of Mr. Boutwell. The examination before the committee to-day not only verified all the charges of misapplication of this fund, but that it went in a majority of instances to clerks filling very unimportant positions and of no responsibility whatever. Secretary Richardson, it is said, will recommend no further appropriations for the compensation of this kind of increased responsibility.

CHARTERING FOR JERSEY CITY.

What the People Have To Say to the Legislators About It.

A meeting of influential citizens of Jersey City, irrespective of political party, was held last evening in Taylor's Hotel to take into consideration the bills introduced by Senator McPherson and Mr. Washburn, as well as to frame such amendments as the present deplorable condition of the city demands. Both political parties were about equally represented. Andrew Clerk was chairman and Mr. Lyon secretary. Among those present were Dudley S. dregory, Jr.; Joan Lamb, William Harney, Daniel Bowley, Henry Gaines, Smith Mead, Edgar B. Waskeman, David Smith, James F. Fielder, Sidney B. Bevans, F. G. Wolbert, James Stevens, S. B. Ransom, Henry Wild, Daniel McLeod, F. H. Woolsey, Charles Spielman, James Chapman, A. L. Garretson, Henry Hopper, Charles Murray, Henry Phelps, Thomas Negus, Washington Edge and James McLaughiln. Mr. Gregory presented to the Secretary, and asked to have read, a printed copy of the charter amendments introduced by Mr. Washburn. He said that the bill was drawn up, under the direction of Assemblymen Washburn, Coombs and Carscallen, by Mr. Lewis, City Attorney, but somehow it fell into the hands of a meddiesome and intrusive editor of the city, who so altered it that the father would not know his own child. The Secretary then read the bill, and, after he had concluded, many of the sections were discussed. The meeting last evening was the inauguration of a movement for the formation of a new party, as both the democratic and republican administrations of Jersey City have proved rotten to the core. mands. Both political parties were about equally

PEOBABLE MATRICIDE.

Mary Sullivan, aged forty-five, of No. 48 Roose velt street, was stabbed by her son Patrick last night in their residence and dangerously wounded. The people in the house in which mother and son lived give Patrick the character of an idle. drunken young man. They say he demanded drunken young man. They say he demanded money of his mother last night to go out and spree with, but she relused to give it to him. Without any warning he pulled out a knife and struck her in the left side, near 'the heart, and then ran into the airest. The woman's cries brought her neighbors to her assistance, and the police were called in. She was removed to the Park Hospital, but Shilvan has escaped the police. The surgeons at the hospital have pronounced the wound probably stall.

THE COLLAPSED SAVINGS BANK. The Franklin Institution in the Philadeiphia Courts.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 4, 1874. Before Judge Cadwalader this morning the balance sheet of the Frankling Savings Fund was submitted, showing that the deposits amounted to \$808,285 79; the loans made for the use of the company were \$148 147; the investments amounted to

The counsel for the Savings Fund stated that the fund desired to be adjudicated bankrupt, if the Court would do so. The Judge stated that unless a plain answer was filed, admitting bankruptcy, the case must go under the complaint presented by the depositors.

CHANG AND ENG.

Success of the Philadelphia Physicians at Mount Airy.

SCIENCE TRIUMPHANT.

The Dead Twins Removed to the Quaker City for Dissection.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4, 1874. The Scientific Medical Commission, consisting of Dr. William H. Pancoast, of Jefferson Medical College; Dr. Harrison Allen, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. T. H. Andrews, also of Jefferson Medical College, as assistant, deputed by the institutions it represents to make an autopsy of the the deceased Siamese Twins, arrived at Mount Airy on Saturday af-ternoon last, after a most fatiguing journey by day and night over the worst roads that a mountainous and rugged country ever presented. There they were received by a deputation of citizens on the part of the town and families of the twins, consisting of Dr. William Hollingsworth, Colonet R. T. Gumer and Mr. Frederick Graves, the first being the late medical attendant of the twins and the latter gentlemen the agents and lawyers of their families,

After a private consultation as to the nature of their mission, the visiting medical gentlemen were promised every facility on the part of the committee of reception, and it was agreed that on the following day (Sunday) they should be escorted to the home of Mrs. Eng Bunker, where the late twins were temporarily interred. In accordance with this programme about eleven o'clock the next day the commission, attended by the committee, drove to the residence of Mrs. Eng. which is situated some four miles from Mount Airy, in a southwesterly direction. On the way they passed the residence of Chang's family, which is only three miles distant, and soon afterwards they halted at the comfortable log structure of Mrs. Eng. The news of the arrival of the commission having spread with almost electric speed, a large number people from the surrounding country came pouring in on horseback and in buggies, and soon quite a crowd were assembled, all of them auxious and interested spectators of the scenes they were about to witness.

A CONSULTATION WITH THE WIDOWS. The members of the commission were then formally introduced to the widows (who have been previously described in the HERALD) of the late twins, both of them impressing the commission as very proper, dignified and respectable women. In a brief interview which then took place, and which was participated in only by the widows, the commission and the lawyers and medical attendant of the families, the members of the commission delicately and deferentially set forth the object of their visit and urged the importance to science of an examination of the bodies. AN AUTOPSY CONSENTED TO.

After a brief discussion, during which both the ladies evinced considerable feeling, they consented to the propositions of the commission, on the condition and with the distinct understanning that the bodies should , not be injuriously mutilated. This the commission agreed to in a few moments. Afterwards they descended to the cellar where the bodies were interred. This was found to be a dark but somewhat spacious apartment, the floor of which was the naked earth, the soil above the substrata of rock being of a porous and mouldy nature. Accompanying the commission was a tinner to open the case in which the bodies had been placed. The scene now was quite a weird and solemn one. The temporary sepuichre was reached by a northwestern door from another basement apartment, and when the commission descended the crowd of neighthronged in and stood silently around the improvised tomb of the twins. The darkness being intense, pine wood knots were then lighted in one corner, the flickering glare of which cast ghostly shadows of the spectators athwart the wooden ceiling and along the roughly built granite walls of the room.

OPENING THE TOMB. In the midst of a deep silence, and with great solemnity, the earth was then removed from around the outer wooden case, which was lifted from its position and conveyed to the apartment without. Here the outside case was then taken off, the charcoal removed and the tin case preorder, the tinner then opened the latter inside coffin was exposed. With great care this was then carried to one of the rooms of the house up stairs where a full and excellent light was obtained, and after being placed in a proper position the cover was taken off. All the members of the commission and sev eral others present bent eagerly over the comin the first sensation they experienced being a cadaveric odor, which, however, was not at all repulsive. A white gauze muslin covering being drawn

FACES OF THE DEAD TWINS WERE EXPOSED. The features of Chang were partially discolored. those of Eng being natural. Both the bodies were habited in neat black suits, the comin was nicely lined with muslin, and, from the indications so far, they seemed to be in a very good state of preservation. Both the widows then came into the room, each going to the side of the coffin upon which lay the remains of her husband; and with a mournful sadness that was very touching they took a final tarewell and left them to the doctors This last tribute elicited from those present expressions of respect and sympathy for the sorrowing ladies.

The members of the commission, assisted by

those present, then disrobed the bodies and a partial examination was made, no operation being performed, and the result of this was followed in a medical consultation. From what I could glean it was found the bodies, though very well preserved so far, would in a few days be in a state of decomposition, and that the surgical operation, if performed now, might endanger the ultimate preservation of the now et natural curiosity, a consequence which both the commission and the families were anxions to avoid. It was further decided that the facilities for an autopsy were so meagre and insufficient that it would not be wise to attempt it on the present occasion, and that, besides the present examination and efforts to obtain good photographic views of the ligament and bodies, the operations of the commission would be limited to a partial embalmment to insure the preservation of the bodies. A number of efforts to obtain photographic views were then made, resulting successfully in one instance only. After which the partial embalmment was performed, and the bodies were once more covered in the coffin. THE BODIES TO COMB TO PHILADELPHIA.

gaged with their instruments trying to obtain negatives of the dead twins the commission had another interview with the widows, when a regular agreement, the nature of which was not divulged, was duly signed by parties. The commission at that time represented the present impossibility of making the desired examination, the ladies, after some persuasion, consenting to the removal of the bodies to the College of Physicians at Philadelphia. Soon after this the coffin was again securely fastened. replaced in the tin case, soldered air tight and placed in a wagon for transportation to Mount Airy. A lunch, of which the commission and all others present partook, was set by the widows, after which the doctors departed their precious anatomical charge. On the way a stoppage was made at the house of Mrs. Chang Bunker, in order to obtain the consent of one of that lady's daughters to the removal of the bodies, This was finally very rejuctantly given, as that

While the photographic artists were busily en

young lady was opposed from the beginning to the whole proceeding

The commission returned to Mount Airy late Sunday evening. On Monday they lett for Salem, in Forsyth county, in a carriage, the wagon containing the coffin following, and behind two buggies with the photographers, the whole making

OUITE A PUNERAL PROCESSION. which attracted the attention of the along the route. On Tuesday afternoon the cortege reached Salem, where the bodies were shipped to Greensboro", the commission accompanying them. They arrived at that point this morning and left for Philadelphia this afternoon, where they with arrive to-morrow at half-past one o'clock.

THE FRENCH COOKS' BALL

That art, books and revolutions owe their origin; not to the heart or brain, but to the ssomach, was fully demonstrated last night at the ball given at Irving Hall under the auspices of the French Cooks' Benevolent Society; and a very benevolent and a very hearty affair it was from beginning to It is questionable, indeed, whether any event of the season, musical, terpsichorean or pelitical, has attracted such an eager and appreciative assemblage; for, after all, the good, old Dame Nature has claims somewhat irresistible in their way. It may, in fact, be asserted as a truism that while the gallant John Bull can turn out a splendid dish of roast beef, there's no denying it, as a charming tickler of the palate the Frenchman to king. To be sure the programme of dancing last night attracted many young ladies and gentlemen who had been spoiling for want of iun; but it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that the supper—weil it may as well be plainly told at once—that at midnight Irving Hall was crowded to its fullest capacity. But let us proceed to the great

its innest capacity. But let us proceed to the great-leature.

The supper was of a style which is only seen once a year, and that is at this ball. Decidedly the French are the only cooks in the world. Looking from the head of the supper table one looked down upon an array of dishes which would have made an epicure was simply magnificent, and only those who really appreciate what good eating is could enjoy the sight. There were three tables, running the whole length of the room, and furnishing room for some 600 persons. Every three feet there was one of those wondrous pieces montices, which made somebody say, we don't remember who, that it took more genius to be a successing the succession to succession the succession the succession to succession the succession that most succession the succession that succession the succession to succession the succession to succession the succession that succession the succession that succession the succession that succession the succession that succession the succession to the succession that succession the suc an epicure was simply magnificent, and only th really appreciate what good eating is could that a lengthened interval took place between the time the tempting pieces were brought to grief and the period when the lamenting Terpsi-chore stood waiting for a renewal of festivities. The fact is that the vocabulary fails to supply a qualifying word for the excellence of the supper, but at all events, when the sound of admiration had died away, the festivities were resumed with great ardor. Alrogether the ball was a great bene-nit to all concerned.

LOWENSTEIN'S ATTEMPT AT AN ALIBL ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1874.

In the Lowenstein murder case, the prisoner bas been subjected to a lengthy examination and crossexamination. He repeated very nearly the story he told when arrested, insisting that he was in

he told when arrested, insisting that he was im
Philadelphia when Weston was killed, and that he
took the money he had to buy the barber shop
shop with, from a hole in the wall at Moyamensing
prison, where he had previously put it for safe
keeping.

L. V. Bond, one of Lowenstein's counsel, testified
that he had been to Philadelphia, went to Moyamensing prison, and found the hole described by
Lowenstein as the place he took the money from.
Mrs. Fanny Humes testified that Lowenstein was
in her cigar store, opposite Moyamensing prison. in her cigar store, opposite Moyamensing prison, on the evening of August 4, about the time of the murder here, and bought cigars. She was positive that he was in her store, in company with a man

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 4, 1874. The Amherst "Aggies" have voted not to row at

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